FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Editor. DOUGLASS BROTHERS, Publishers.

reviens: Single copies, \$2.50 per year ADMIN PREDERICK DOUGLASS, Jr.,

COMMUNICATIONS.

[THE NEW NATIONAL ERA does not hold itself respo r views expressed by correspondents. Well writt teresting communications will be gladly received.]

Letter from Mississippl.

RODNEY, Miss., May 22, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era:

DEAR SIR: Seeing oneself in the column of a newspaper is a luxury I am free to confess I never had much taste for; nor would I seemingly be cultivating an appetite for it now did I not deem it my duty to correct the error into which you seem to have fallen.

In your issue of the 16th instant, I find the

"Senator Alcorn.

"This gentleman has some qualities that we admire. He is no coward, and that is something. What he thinks he speaks right out without much concerning himself as to who is pleased or who is offended. When running for Coverage of the State running for Governor of the State of Mississippi he fairly strangled the prefensions of the unreconstructed secessionists in the re-moracless grasp of his logic. In that case he had a decided advantage. He knew that he had a decided advantage. He knew that he was a citizen of a great nation as well as a citizen of a noble State; that secession was a dead failure, and that citizenship of a State cannot warrant any abridgment of the rights or duties of the citizen of the United States, nd in fact the State can have no rights as against the United States. That was great knowledge for a Southern man at the time he learned it; and with that knowledge he ac-cepted the situation. In addition to this knowledge and this wisdom he flung himself knowledge and this wisdom he flung himself boldly between the colored people and the reactionary forces arrayed in his State against them as well as those against the Federal Government. Being one of the 'old master' class, he well knew how to ingratiate himself with the former slaves of Mississippi. He did not approach them like Miss 'Feely,' of Uncle Tom's Calain, holding them at a distance. He was not afraid of contact with negroes, for many of his class had nursed at the breast of colored mothers. He called the negroes, for many of his class had nursed at the breast of colored mothers. He called the negroes about him and took council with them. He was rich, and could well afford to give them meat and drink under his own roof and make them political associates. By his professions of friendship and apparent inde-pendence he won the heart of the colored pendence he won the heart of the colored people, and by their support (for they are the majority) he reached the Gubernatorial chair and finally the high place he now fills in the Senate of the United States. No man who holds a seat in the Senate owes less to the late rebels, no man more to the colored peo-ple than this same Senator Alcorn. They have made him."

All of which I can safely assert is true If your article had ended here I could wilingly commend it; but it goes on to say that-"It is therefore with deep regret that we see him now turning his back upon the men who made him and joining with their enemies to keep them a degraded caste."

Now, Mr. Editor, I can say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the last sentence finds no justification neither in truth nor in fact. Having traveled over more than two-thirds of this State in 1869 with Governor Alcorn as a co-worker in the cause of Republicanism and freedom; having enjoyed his confidence to as great an extent, perhaps, as almost any man in Mississippi, conversing with him often and freely upon the questions that you, Mr. Editor, as well as myself and all other friends of liberty and progress are most deeply interested in, to wit, "the elevation and advancement of our race," I can conscientiously assure you that Senator Alcorn is as true a friend to the interests of the colored man as any member of the Republican party, be he from the North, South, East, or West. He has proved it in this State, and posterity will affirm it, and I predict that he will also prove it in the Senate of the United States

The Republican party of Mississippi is peculiarly situated upon the question of am-You doubtless remember that the Republican party rode into power on a platform teening full of pledges to the people nounce General Ames, and build himself up, that "it would use all its influence with Congress for the immediate removal of all political disabilities" imposed by the fourteenth amendment for participation in the rebel-

Indeed, Mr. Editor, if it was possible the Republican party of Mississippi were more us in their advocacy of amnesty than the Liberal Conservative National Union Republican Dent party were, and the first act of the Legislature, after ratifying the amendments and electing U. S. Senators, was to pass a resolution (without a dissenting vote) emorializing Congress to give us "unconditional and unrestricted amnesty," they at the same time made it obligatory upon Senator Revels to present to the U.S. Senate that memorial, and in addition to the above, the Congress to use their influence to secure the passage of an act giving general amnesty. More than this, Mr. Editor, every Republican State Convention held since reconstruction have reaffirmed the pledges contained in our platform of 1869. This showing, I think States Senate, for I hold that the pledges of a political party should be held as sacred as those of an individual

Some one has said that "Consistency is If this be true, don't you think, Mr. Editor, your "deep regret" as to Senator Alcorn's course in voting against attaching the civil rights amendment to the am nesty bill would be equally applicable to President Grant's position upon the same question? For you certainly have not forgotten that President Grant told a delegation colored men, who waited upon him (no later than last winter) to request him to use his influence to secure the passage of Mr. Sumper's amendment, "that he thought there had been legislation enough upon that question, but if more was really needed he felt quite certain that Mr. Sumner's bill could pass upon its own merits, and that he did not think the civil rights amendment and amnesty bill should be attached to each other, as the former only required a majority vote and the nature, whilst the latter required a two-thirds vote. Therefore the one endangered the passage of the other.' Hence the injustice of your condemnation of Senator Alcorn and your praise of Presi-

need have no "deep regret" as to the position of Senator Alcorn upon the question of civil rights when it shall come up on its merits. He will be found every time with

the friends of progress and right. Respectfully yours against the Cincinnati and for the Philadelphia nominee and civil SAM'L J. IRELAND.

THE NEW NATIONAL DE NEW NATIONAL ERA

VOL. III.-NO. 22.}

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1872.

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Obituary.

which occurred in this city on the 9th ult., deserves more than a passing notice. The religious portion of the community has lost a faithful standard bearer.

The deceased was born in the city of New

pose they wonder what has become of me, true man; but I have no objection to his dibut I soon shall join them in praises to God," On the 9th of May he gently breathed his last on earth, at the age of sixty-three,

The funeral took place on the 14th ult... at the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, of The precise date is not given; but the reader which he was a member. Rev. A. Ellis official spermitted to calculate for himself after surciated. A large number of persons witnessed the last sad rites.

He was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery. He leaves a widow and four children to mourn

With a life unspotted, years of activity in the promotion of the Christian religion, he has left a noble record for the benefit of the rising generation, and is now receiving his reward in heaven. P.

BOSTON, May 27, 1872.

VICKSBURG, MISS., May 26, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era : I have noticed that quite a spirited colloquy took place in the Senate Chamber on Puesday last between our two Senators from this State-Ames and Alcorn. Senator Ames does not boast of a gift of gab, while Scnator Alcorn considers that his forte. We were lisposed at one time to think that Mr. Alcorn would prove a bright light in the Republican party, but the reflection of General Ames' consistency and loyalty to the party that sent him to the United States Senate, makes Alcorn appear as an opaque body. Mr. Alorn may indulge in long speeches, may let all the Senators know that he is a rich man, and owns a large plantation in this State : he may try to make himself appear far superior to General Ames, but the loval people of this State know General Ames to be a true man, tried in the furnace and not found wanting, and with the people to-day he stands far above Mr. Alcorn. The Democrats of the State call Mr. Alcorn "Windy Jim." We are not disposed to apply the same appellation, but, judging from his frequent efforts to decrats christened him pretty truly.

We noticed that Mr. Alcorn said, in the

ecent debate alluded to, that the colored

people of this State do not wish the passage of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill! Such a assertion is altogether gratuitous and totally unfounded. We do wish it, and he knows it oo. When he replied to General Ames' remark about the passage of a resolution at our recent convention similar to Mr. Sumner's bill, that it was passed at the close of the session, and in an excited moment, he knew not what he was uttering, or, if he did know, then he was wanting in veracity. I was a member of the committee on resolutions, and was the author of the particular resolution calling for full and equal civil rights to their fullest same Legislature passed resolutions upon two extent for all the inhabitants of our country. occasions instructing our Representatives in And when we reported, Mr. Sullivan, of Bolivar county, one of the truest and wittiest of our white Republicans, offered an amendment to the effect that the Republican party should nominate no one hereafter for any office without a previous pledge in favor of civil rights. All of which were unanimously justifies Senator Alcorn's vote in the United passed full two hours or more before the adjournment of the convention. It seems to us that Mr. Alcorn does not intend to act according to the wishes of the majority of the people of his State; and it is but another evidence of the mistake our people made in first making him Governor, and before giving him a month's trial in his gubernatorial position, elevated him to the position of United States Senator! He has five years yet to play his hand upon us, but we hope always to have some one present like General Ames to cancel his vote when given against us. We noticed that he dodged the vote on the civil rights bill recently taken, while General Ames, not forgetful of his suffering constituents, voted manfully for its passage. We are afraid Mr. Alcorn is acting the fable of the snake. It seems strange that he should feel inclined to act the traitor after being so thoroughly abused by the Democrats. He certainly has nothing to expect from them. For if they had anything to give they certainly would not give it to him. Last fall, during our campaign, the Democrats of this county held large and enthusiastic meetings in the skating rink of this city, and at one of their meetings, among other resolutions, one was

passed relative to Mr. Alcorn, of Resolved, That we regard Jas. L. Alcorn, the present Governor of the State of Mississipation of his that ever preyed upon a peaceful and unof-fending people; that we utterly repudiate and condemn the doctrine as enunciated by him; that nothing short of the gallows is a punishment to a free, honorable, and high-

spirited people; and we hereby solemnly de-ny that he is in any sense a representative or The death of Rev. William Thompson, thich occurred in this city on the 9th ult.,

The above was passed without a dissenting voice, and re-echoed by all the Democratic papers in the State. And why Mr. York, in the year 1809, being the third of Alcorn should prove faithless to the party nine children of Thomas and Hebe Thomp- which elevated him to his present position, sen. At the age of eighteen be was con- (and would continue to be his friend should

viding with Wilson.

Lake Erte-Will H Dry Up.

Lake Eric will dry up one of these days veying the indications. We copy from cor-respondence of the Boston Globe; But intensely as I enjoy this lake view,

and confidently as I expect to have my lake, my river in heaven, I propose to show rea-sons for my believing that Lake Eric—the sons for my believing that take path of a mighty commerce, and the admiration of the traveler and the dweller on its shores—will not continue always. The time shores—will not continue always. The time will doubtless come when it will be a vast marsh-even when it will be the home of teeming population, and covered with vinc-yards and orchards and thriving cities. A careful survey has shown that while Lake Michigan has an average depth of 1,800 feet, Lake Superior of 900 feet, and Lake Ontario of 500 feet, Lake Eric has an average depth of 120 feet. The upper part of Point Belle Island has an average depth of but 30 feet. The bottom of the lake is quite level, and composed of soft clay. This clay is constantly ccumulating, from sediment carried down by ributary streams. The south shore is comtributary streams. The south shore is composed of easily disintegrating sandstone. The western and northern coasts are made up of limestone of the Helderberg group, which easi-ly yields to the action of the waves. Consemently both shores constantly are contributignerity both shores constantly are contribut-ing to fill up the bed of the lake. The work is not rapid, but it is as certain as fate. There are frequent landslides on this shore, which are quickly taken up and deposited in sedi-ment beneath the blue waters. Indeed, along the shore, especially after a storm, the waters can hardly be called blue. It is brown as for as the byce are seed, with the waters can hardly be called blue. It is brown as far as the eye can reach, with the clay washed down from the hills and taken up along the shore. Let this process con-finue—and there is nothing to prevent it— and the time must come when the upper part of the lake, which is scarcely navigable now in rough weather, will cease to be navigable. in rough weather, will cease to be navigable except through a very narrow channel, ven the middle and lower portions will cease even the middle and lower portions will cease to be covered with white sails, and become a temperament; in his form, which is hereulean to be covered with white sails, and become a temperament; in his form, which is hereulean in spite of his low statue; in his whole bear-whortleberry will grow. Even if this did not come through the filling up process, Niagara is slowly but surely cutting a ditch that will one day drain Lake Erie. Every observing one day drain Lake Erie. Every observing one day drain Lake Erie. Every observing to the more important, and the tact of a good editor of the work. The care, the time employed in selections than any of them to some purpose. Have been informed that she has thousands of the little pricked cards (having noted the course of the game to look atter other paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selections than any of or look atter other paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper in the care, the time employed in selecting is far them to some paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting is far them to some paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper in the care, the time employed in selection of the work. The care, the time employed in selections than any of our paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper in the care, the time emperament in spite of his low statue; in his whole bear may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper in the care, the time paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing one day drain Lake Erie. Every observing man who has visited the great cataract knows that it has cut its way up from Lake Ontario to its present position. It is now many feet further up the river than it was the first time I listened to its roar, and gazed entranced upon its wonders. The soft limestone that lies beneath the "table rock" cracks and drops away. When the cataract shall have worn its way back to the head of the rapids, its progress will be much faster than it is now. It is easy to see that it will one day reach the deep waters of the Niagara river. ow. It is easy to see that it will one day each the deep waters of the Niagara river, ake Erie will be effectually drained, and there will be only a deep river flowing through its central channel. Then what digging and boring there will be to find the treasure that has gone down in sinking ships, and will go down. For, of all the great lakes, Eric, ow-ing to its shallowness, is the most treacher-ous to the navigator. A severe storm lashes s waves into the utmost fury and wee to the luckless sailors who find themselves on a lee shore. So great is the commerce carried over this lake that there is scarcely a storm which does not find vessels in this unfortu-

Plea for Civil Rights from Bishop

SIR: The Rev. Mr. Chency, pastor of Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk street, New York, invited the Rev. Mr. Middleton, a delegate to the General Conference from the South Carolina Conference, to preach at his church Carolina Conference, to preach at his church on an evening of last week. It being too late to reach his home for supper, he took him and the Rev. Mr. Dusinberre, of the New York East Conference, into Dolan & Shaffer's well known oyster house in Fulton Market. The waiter refused to serve them because of the Rev. Mr. Middleton's color, declaring that his orders requested. that his orders were not to serve colored per-sons. The Rev. Mr. Cheney immediately left the table. On going out, he asked if there was a proprietor present. A gentleman informed him that he was one. He told him how he had been treated, and asked if this

how he had been treated, and asked if this conduct was approved. The answer was that they did not serve persons of color.

Is there no need of a civil rights bill when insults like this can be put upon gentlemen of dignity and position, as is the Rev. Mr. Middleton, by licensed victualers? If the many lovers of Dorlan & Shaffer's oysters, who are also lovers of equal rights to all, should cease to patronize this establishment, until its proprietars rement of their conduct. until its proprietors repent of their conduct, they will have far less business in the future than they have had. I trust that this act than they have mid. I trust that this act will be retracted, and due apologies be given to all these gentlemen, especially to the able and eloquent clergyman, whom they chiefly insulted; or, if not, that Mr. Sumner's bill will soon make its repetition impossible there and everywhere.

GILBERT HAVEN. Academy of Music, Brooklyn, May 30, 1872.

—Russia, Austria, Italy, France, Spain, and the United States have a legal-tender paper with a forced circulation. France and Spain are afflicted by numberless local currencies of no general acceptance. England and Germany alone among the Great Powers maintain a specie circulation.

The promised series of papers by Emilio Castelar, the Spanish Republican leader commenced in the June number of Harpcommenced in the June number of Harper's of his door that he is to be passed over.

Magazine, and will be continued through the year. Senor Castelar begins with a review of the work of the eighteenth century, proceeds to an exposition of the Democratic tendencies of Europe, and draws striking portraits of Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Lamennais, Raspail, Rochefort, and Gambetta. We copy below his sketches of the two latter:

a tansman, a charm, a sign upon the linted leading nations of Europe. They compose, can be met while they are alive in the Lichter's ecurity by voting with their old masters; and when they do, all is well with them. The ghostly troop is seen no more; they sleep the sleep of security; they are patronized and kindly treated, restored to confidence and friendship.

at would have been fortunate if he had adopted as the sole vocation of his life, the destruction by satisfactors struction by satire of Casarism in the public conscience, for then his name, afterward at tacked and overwhelmed in the wave of op-posing passions, would have suffered no inmy, and would have been always united with one of the most glorious works of our time. But Rechefort, in default of speech in the Chamber and of the action in the streets, could not hold, either over his companions in the Assembly or over the mass of the people, more than a fugitive and disputed

The man destined to be the most powerful influence in the Republican party was Gambetta. It is customary to criticise him severely, because he renained standing when others fell, because he believed when others doubted, because he retained his faith when France lost faith in herself, because he dictary. Was uttered The laws. torially prolonged a war which had become impossible at the surrender of Sedan and the treason at Metz, losing the campaign but saying the honor of his country. I have a belonged to the worshipers of success. not consider misfortune a crime. Gambetta lower animals. saw himself abandoned by fortune, by vic-tory. What should he have done? He did not seek the fate of Brutus after the battle of Phillippi, when, seeing that liberty was expiring, the country was lost, and his heart was broken, while over him the stars shone calmly as in the azure sky of Greece, he doubted in the last hour of supreme anguish of the existence of virtue. Gambetta is a man of his time, and knows that liberty is sometimes cellined but never extinguished: sometimes eclipsed, but never extinguished; that the country falls but does not die: and in spite of his misfortunes, which were the fault of his time, and not of his intelli-

gence or of his character, I believe Gambetta to be among the first of the Republicans of Enrope, and I number him among those who have contributed most to the diffusion of our I have studied often his intelligence and his character. In that enormous head; in that broad forchead; in the concentrated brilliancy of the eye which remains to him; in the mouth, wreathed by a smile of beney-olence; in his face, ruddy with a sanguine

ly when she creates a man of action, she takes away from him the aptitudes of the man of ideas. The latter is fond of spiritual investigation, and the former of material la-bors. The one loves retirement and the other the world; the one piece of mind, and the other the combat; the one great books and the other great passions. Doubtless Plato never could have been Psistratus, nor Montesmire, have been Colbert. To nor Montesquieu have been Colbert. To unite thought with action, as in Cassar, is a prodigy. To unite energy of speech with energy of will, as in Danton, is a miracle. Great qualities usually result from great defects. To balance in one person the idea with the act—energy of intelligence with ac-tivity of life, is a gift which. Nature has allowed in a high degree to Gambetta.

Coffee Culture in Liberia.

Mr. J. Milton Turner, attached to the United States Legation in Liberia, writes as follows to the St. Louis Democrat:

I have the honor of sending you a package of African (or more strictly speaking) Liberian coffee. The coffee has been pronounced by those of great experience in the cultivation of the article equal in quality with any in the world, and superior to most. The reason it does not present a more desirable appearance is, that the people of the country have not the necessary machinery for taking the berry from the hull that covers it. The hull was removed from this by beating in an ordinary mortar, by which process, you will discover mortar, by which process, you will discover, many of the grains were broken. By close observation you will find a misfortane of greater importance has befallen this coffee by reason of the same process, to wit: the very delicate skin that nature provides the coffee-berry with, for the purpose of preserving that aromatic flavor that renders the Mocha so delectable to the practised appetite of the epicure, is almost entirely destroyed. Liberians are now but discovering the fact that coffee is to their country of far greater im-portance than cotton. Each country can make its own sugar, either from the beet, cane, or some other sugar-producing plant. Cotton can never be more than their auxiliary staple, because they will not be found equal to enter into comparative competition with the great modern Republic, and because of their being located so many remove from the great markets of civilization. If this infant republic outlives the political revolution now existing here, one decade more I can now existing here, one decade more, I am quite certain the prolific soil of Liberia will be shaded by an almost uninterrupted coffee grove, stretching along the Liberian coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmus.

EXTRACT from the speech of Senator Pratt on the Ku-Klux bill:

on the Ku-Klux bill:

"Now, sir, to go back a step and answer the plea that the Ku-Klux outrages have no political significance. I have given some reasons to prove they have. One remains, and that is, that the rule is so general as to be almost universal, that the persons who are the objects of Ku-Klux vengeance are all Radicals—and I use the term by which all Republicans are known and called in the South. I can recall scarcely an exception in the volumes of testimony which have been the control of the Supreme Court of the United States,"

shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured in damages, to be recovered in an action of debt.

"Sec. 2. That the offenses under this act and actions to recover damages may be prosecuted before any Territorial, District, or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offense was charged to have been committed, with a right of appeal or to have a writ of error in any case to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Entropean Republicans.

Emilio Castelar's Portraits of Rochefort and Cambetia.

taken. It is a most significant fact, which I wish the whole country to know, that when the negro votes the Democratic ticket he is never Ku-Kluxed; he is taken under protec-tion at once and shielded from harm. It is a tallisman, a charm, a sign upon the lintel of his door that he is to be passed over.

Confucius and Mencius, the great teachers of the four hundred millions of people in-babiting China, were among the first to pro-claim that all men were equal in political rights. And they were the first to announce

to others." This golden rule of the Chinese was uttered 2,300 years ago.

The laws of Menu insist on speaking the truth, shunning agreeable falsehood, and are remarkable for the relation they recognize as existing between a sound mind and a sound body, and the compassion they taught for laws unimals.

lower animals.

Buddhism, which comprises more members than all churches put together, devoted its work to man, and speaks of eight degrees which lead to perfection: "Right belief; right judgment; right utterance, or truth in all we say or do; right motives; right occupation; right obedience to duty; right recollection of past conduct, and right meditation." And the five commandments of its creed were: "Do not kill; do not steal: do creed were: not commit adultery; do not lie, and do not be drunken."

Some people estimate the ability of a news some people estimate the ability of a news-paper and the talent of the editor by the quantity of original matter the publication contains. The Literary Journal truthfully says: "It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than any-thing else; and that, we all know, is half the thing else; and that, we all know, is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labor understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper; its tone, its uniform consistent course, its aims, its manliness, its dignity, and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. It to this be added the general supervision of the news-paper establishment which most editors have encounter, the wonder is how they can find time to write at all."

Vamoration

Mr. Editor: -Please give us in your is to-morrow one million, one thousand million, and one billion? Give us, also, the French notation, and oblige SOME FRIENDS.

We mean in numerals. For we stud in a little arithmetic, by G. P. Quackenbos, a different definition from that in Webster's Dietioners.

Auswer.—1,000,000—this is one million. Ansecr.—1,000,000—this is one million. 1,000,000,000—this is one thousand millions, and is also, according to the American and the French method of notation, or numeration, one billion. But the English call this latter sum one thousand millions, and call the following a billion: 1,000000,000000; because as it takes a thousand thousand to make a million they hold that it takes a million of millions to make a billion.

The French and American method of nota-

tion is much more convenient than the English, which would require a billion of billions to make a trillion—as thus, 1,0000000000000,00000000000000—instead of 1,000,000,000,000 It is much easier to jump from one denomina tion to another after each trio of figures than to jump first after three figures, then six, then twelve, &c. Thousands, millions, trillions, quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, &c., indefinitely, afforded us names enough.—Dispatch.

THE following is the text of the Civil Rights Bill, which was passed by the Senate last Wednesday week, and is now pending before the House:

"Be it enacted, &c., That whoever, being a "Be it enacted, &c., That whoever, being a corporation or natural person and owner and in charge of any public inn, or any place of public amusement or entertainment for which a license from any legal authority is required, or of any line of stage coaches, rallroad, or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein of any citizens of the United States because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fine I not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 for each offense, and the person or corporation so offending and the person or corporation so offendir shall be liable to the citizens thereby injure

Baden, Homberg, Wiesbaden, and Ems have each their feminine noblesse from the leading nations of Europe. They compose, indeed, some of the best known habituees,

son. At the age of eighteen he was converted, and haptised by Rev. Benj. Paul.

In living received a through religious training be
he became devoted to the came, and voice, and the price of the condition of the control of the condition of the

been enormous—not less during the last twelve or thirteen years than eight millions of florins. She has done much to improve the little town, has built many of its best houses, claim that all men were equal in political rights. And they were the first to announce that the object of government was the welf are of the governed, and not the advantage of the ruler.

Confucius gave nine rules for good government: Self-culture; love of parents and relatives; respect for chief functionaries; good relations with subordinate officials; fatherly love for the people; encouragement of relatives. tives; respect for case inner inner case of the control of the people; encouragement of science and art; welcome to strangers; and "chow," or reciprocity. And when asked the meaning of the word "chow," Confucius replied: "That one word is enough to guide a the human life. The meaning is, what we wish should not be done to us, let us not do no others." This golden rule of the Chinese of the others. This golden rule of the Chinese of the correct biography of Prester John. As divisorred 2,300 years ago. correct biography of Prester John. As dividend paying stocks they probably have nerivals in all Europe.

A lionne at Baden is the Princess Suvar-

row, a Russian lady of distinction, who devotes herself almost as zealously to rouge et noir in the Conversationshaus as the Countess Kisselef does to roulette in the Cur She must have been exceedingly pretty; in-deed, she is very good looking now, although full five and forty, if it be allowable to conent; right utterance, or truth in rdo; right motives; right occupit obedience to duty; right recoloust conduct, and right medital the five commandments of its "Do not kill; do not steal; do adultery; do not lie, and do not"

Newspaper.

See estimate the ability of a newspaper and the publication of the editor by the original matter the publication of the Literary Journal truthfully comparatively an easy task for er to pour out daily columns of sumon any and all subjects. tation as a lucky player is diffused throughout the grand duchy, and she is often implored to make bets for others, as persons believed fortunate are apt to be. Full of bonhomie, a frothy writer to pour out daily columns or words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them to gether like bunches of onions, and yet his gether like bunches of onions, and yet his avers she has little leisure to look after other states than her own. She is deemed the cards (having noted the course of the game for many years) carefully arranged in her ar-chieves according to date, and that she gives the late hours of the night to their diligent investigation. She must be a feminine Anastasia, if all the on dils concerning her are to be trusted. She has been everything and done everything; speaks all languages; has traveled all over the world—is, in a word, a paragon of impruhence and enchantment, of folly and generosity, of wickedness and charity, of tenderness and temptation. She is a Greek, a Russian, an Italian, a Spaniard, a French woman; the much fathered daughter of a Grand Vizier, of the Pope of Rome, of the Emperor William, of a Russian admi-ral, of a Spanish grandee, and of a French general. Everybody at Baden knows something about her nobody else knows; and what each knows is altogether different from the general knowledge of this singular woman, who seems pleased with the mystery surrounding her, and nowise averse to deepen-ing it by a continuation of eccentric courses and inexplicable vagaries.—Junius Henri Browne, in *Harper's Magazine* for June.

Illegal Arrests.

We have received a letter from an intelligent and reputable colored citizen of South Baltimore, complaining of the arrest of peace-able colored people by the police, who are carried before a magistrate, charged with standing on the street corners, and released upon the payment of \$1.95. We have fre-quently denounced these petty outrages, in the hope that the Board of Police Commissioners would do something to correct them. There is no charge so easily made as that of obstructing the sidewalk, and if every white There is no charge so easily made as that of obstructing the sidewalk, and if every white healthful clothing, and breathe nore fresh nam who happens to find himself in a crowd air than their mothers did. The introduction in front of a show window, or around the stand from which a traveling mountebank stand from which a traveling mountebank sells his medicines, was arrested, the police tudes of women who otherwise would have

sells his medicines, was arrested, the policy would don lively business.

We can only refer our correspondent to the lawyers. When a colored man is arrested grandmothers, but I am inclined to think on for standing on the street, and taken to the whole that their great-granddaughters will be the best. station house, let him peremptorily refuse to pay the costs. The magistrate will then send him to jail. His friends ought to be send him to jail. His friends ought to be able to raise enough of money to retain a lawyer, and when this is done the remedy is very simple. The writ of habeas corpus will bring the prisoner out of jail, and an action for false imprisonment will teach the men who sent him there a salutary lesson. We knew a country magistrate who used to sometimes take colored people by the throat. One suit for assault and battery effectually cured him.

Unless we are misinformed as to the facts, there is great need of a judicial proceeding which will enlighten some of the policemen and the magistrates of South Baltimore as to their duties. If the magistrates could be induced to read the amended Code they might possibly learn that article sixty-six has been

possibly learn that article sixty-six has been entirely abrogated by the amendments to the Constitution of the United States and by the new constitution of Maryland.—Baltimore

-The Philadelphia Press says that out of 162 weekly Republican journals published in Pennsylvania, only five advocate the election of Greeley and Brown. Of the Democratic papers, it says it has seen but one that hoists the Greeley and Brown standard.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES:

The space of ten lines Brevier type cor ising square in this paper.

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dvertisements inserted for a less time than three months charged transient rates.

NEWS CLIPPINGS.

—The first organ in America was imported for King's Chapel, Boston, in 1714, and was regarded by the Puritan residents as an " ofusive novelty."

-Jefferson Davis' bail bond, with the ames of the signers, has been lithographed by a Richmond house, and will be used as a ampaign document South.

-Fighting Joe Hooker is now entirely helpless from paralytic prostration, and has to be supported by attendants wherever he goes. He is now on his way to fellow the constraints. is now on his way to California for his health. -A Rochester lady says that the mortality

among the Masons must be unusually great this year. Every time she asks for recrea-tion her husband finds that he is obliged to attend a brother's funeral. -The Louisville Courier-Journal answers -The Lenisville Conver-Journal answers the Democratic commdrum, "What ought the Baltimore Convention to do?" with the remark that "before proceeding regularly to business, it ought to adjourn."

-" Mr. Smith, I wish to speak to you privately. Permit me to take you apart a few moments." Smith, (who wasn't the least bit frightened,) "certainly, sir; if you'll promise to put me together again."

-General N. P. Banks has authorized a positive and final denial of the rumor that he is to succeed Minister Curtin at St. Peters-burg. He says he has no wish to leave the United States and the position he now hold.

—On Saturday last, at Jacksonville, Indiana, a divorce from his wife, upon the ground of desertion, was obtained by Win. H. Milburn, the "Blind Preacher." This is a fair warning to all contemplating matrimony not to go it "blind."

-Mr. Locke, of the Toledo Blade, is privately reported to have been desirous of dis-continuing the "Petroleum Nasby" letters for the past two years, but that his associates in business have refused to permit it, regard-ing them as part of their stock in trade.

-Professor C. F. Chandler knows of no a return in so small an area as in the dilution of milk before it reaches the city of New York He estimates the amount paid in this way for water at \$10,000 a day, or \$3,000,000 a year.

-In Dresden they have an American club, —In Dresden they have an American club, It is a very agreeable place wherein to pass an hour or two in the morning. All the forcign and domestic papers are kept on file, and there is a visitor's book. Directly underneath there is a popular cafe, which is very convenient for members.

-The Richmond (Va.) Whig is enthusiastic over Uncle Horace, "In our deliberate judgment," it remarks, "the election of Mr. Greeley, under existing circumstances, would be a thousand fold better, both for South and oe a mousand told better, both for South and for North, than that of Mr. Jefferson Davis himself." This is decidedly the most equivocal compliment paid the "sage" since he sold out at Cincinnati. To be preferred by the chivalry to Jeff. Davis himself! Oh, Horace!

-A Louisvillian offers to bet John Morrissey, or any other man, five thousand dol-lars that Horace Greeley will not carry the State of New York; five thousand dollars that he will not carry the State of Pennsyl-vama, and five thousand dollars that he will not be elected President of the United States at the ensuing election, the action of the Democratic party to be left out of the ques-tion. The three bets to be taken together.

-Ex-Governor Foote, of Tennessee, in his —Ex-Governor Foote, of Tennessee, in his own words, shows his gratitude for the removal of his political disabilities four or five days ago, and announces himself as a candidate for Congress for the State at large upon the Cincinnati platform. If Mr. Foote puts it upon the simple matter of gratitude he will best show that commendable quality by remaining at home, and not putting himself in a position where it would be necessary to take an oath that he has once broken. Pardoned perjurers, Congress and the country can do without.

-Mr. Jefferson used to relate, with much merriment, that the final signing of the Declaration of Independence was hastened by an absurdly trivial cause. Near the hall in which the debates were then held was a livery stable, from which flies came into the open window, and assailed the silk-stockinged legs of honorable members. Handkerchief n hand they lashed the flies with such vigo as they could command on a July afternoon, but the annoyance became at length so ex-treme as to render them impatient of delay, and they made haste to bring the momentous ousiness to a conclusion, - James Parton,

-A jockey in Chicago attempted the feat of riding on horseback 300 miles in twelve consecutive hours. The track used was the circular one, seven-eights of a mile in length. Fresh horses were used for each round. On the twenty-fifth round the horse bolted the track and leaped the rail, falling upon its rider, who, however, not being nauch hurt, remounted and finished the round. On the 198th round the race came to a sudden ter-mination, as the horse again jumped the fence and threw his rider with such force that he was abliged to be taken from the rock in he was obliged to be taken from the park in he was obliged to be taken from the park in a carriage, and he now lies in a very low state, although his physician has some hopes of his recovery. He had made 1722 miles in nine hours and twenty minutes, and but for the accident would undoubtedly have accom-plished the feat.

-T. W. Higginson has taken pains to compare the vital statistics of several generations of the two old New England families, and he finds, to the dismay of those who mourn the physical degeneracy of woman since the days of our great-grandmothers, that the stock has

improved, if anything. He adds:

No man of middle age can look at a class of students from our older colleges without seeing them to be physically superior, to the same number of college boys taken twenty-five years ago. The organization of the girls being far more delicate and complicated, the same reform reaches them less promptly, but it reaches them at last. The of india-rubber boots and water-proof cloaks

-The Tribune has discovered that the bill to renew the portion of the Ku-Klux act giving the President authority to suspend the habeus corpus, was meant to put in the Presi-dent's hands "a sword to gain a re-election," dent's hands "a sword of gain a re-election,"
"an iniquitous attempt to gag and letter a
people just beginning to recover its freedom
of speech and action," "a bill for keeping the
South under military rule for political purposes." This has the genuine Democratic
ring to it. It is precisely the language used
by the rebel Democratic press when the
original bill was brought in. But Mr. Green by the rebel Democratic press when the original bill was brought in. But Mr. Greeley's paper should be the last to employ it. Less than a year ago Mr. Greeley said of this measure: "I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable Ku-Klux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the Ku-Klux act." I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not proce strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger." Then Mr. Greeley was not soliciting Ku-Klux votes. Now he is.—N. Y. Times.